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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents. Annual rate per year, $10 00. Weekly, 75 cents. Subscriptions by ☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
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VOL. IX.—NO. 26. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 4, 1872.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Loss of Life Not so Great as Reported

Villages Deserted and People Encamped in the Fields.

LONDON, April 27.—Naples dispatches received this morning give further particulars of the eruption of Vesuvius. The extent of the calamity may probably prove much greater when the facts are fully ascertained. From the city and bay of Naples the spectacle was grand, terrible and impressive. The present eruption is the most violent in many years, and should it further increase the consequences will be disastrous beyond conception. A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says he has visited the hotels in Naples to ascertain if any of the guests are among the injured by the lava from Vesuvius, and learned that none were missing. The fatalities are confined to the residents of the villages at the side and base of the volcano.

NAPLES, April 27.—There is no abatement in the force of the eruption. The lava continues to flow, destroying everything in its path. The explosions were distinctly heard in this city. Great panic prevails among the inhabitants of the country around the mountain. The lava already reaches Sebastian and threatens other towns, and the ground in the volcano are constantly heard in this city. The consternation among the inhabitants of the villages and towns is increasing. It is reasserted that many tourists have been surrounded by the lava and perished.

King Victor Emanuel has sent aid to the persons who have been compelled to flee from their homes and encamped in the fields.

MADRID, April 27.—At the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, and Signor Lanza, Prime Minister Lanza, who proceeded to Naples last night, rectifying the estimates of the number of killed reported yesterday. The telegram from Minister Lanza stated that only twelve persons were thus far killed, and twelve injured by the running lava. The villages of San Sabastino and Massa Discoma have been almost entirely destroyed, but the inhabitants succeeded in getting away safely. The lava is now advancing toward the villages of Fontichelli, Cercolo, Saint Georges and Portier, which have been abandoned by the inhabitants. The people living in the towns of Torre del Greco, Resina and Portici, therefore, have also fled from their homes, and those places are threatened with destruction. These homeless persons have been provided with temporary shelter in the fields. The lava advanced at the rate of one kilometre per hour; to-day its pace has slackened. While there have been a number of explosions in the interior of the volcano to-day, there has been no trembling of the earth. The Chamber of Deputies authorized the government to take necessary measures to provide for the relief of people who have been so suddenly deprived of their homes.

NAPLES, April 28.—The streams of lava which threatened the villages of Resida and Fiorsina have ceased, and the molten mass is now cooling. The eruption is decreasing, but the villagers do not yet dare return home.

NAPLES, April 29.—The eruption of Vesuvius are slackening. A new crater opened near Tesrigna to-day, but with every fresh opening now, the violence of the eruption seems to abate. The lava which burst out at first was concealed from view by the smoke settled around it. This morning the heavens were darkened by ashes and volcanic and ashes. Strong winds carried showers of burnt cinder and cold scoria as far as Scafate and Fotermo. The precaution was taken to flood the underground passages of lava near San Sebastiano is sixteen feet deep, and the village is still in danger. The King, who arrived at Naples on Saturday, has gone to San Sebastiano to direct measures for the relief of the inhabitants. The devastation has been terrible. Thousands of acres of cultivated land have been overwhelmed by ashes and lava, and vineyards and farms are burned out of sight. The loss of life must have been heavy, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of victims.

The Vesuvius Eruption—The Worst Over.

NAPLES, April 29.—The view of Vesuvius from the city now is the grandest that has been witnessed since 1631. Many persons have taken advantage of the panic among the people of the towns threatened by the eruption, to take whatever goods they could find. The Government has been compelled to order troops to those places, to prevent the stealing of abandoned property. In the city the Bourse is closed and business is entirely suspended. The people are unmindful of danger from the falling ashes. Rain is needed, else the crops will be destroyed. The worst, it is now believed, is over, and the anxiety of the people considerably lessened.

Fearful Electric Phenomena Accompanying the Eruption.

NAPLES, April 29, Morning.—A sound as of thunder accompanies discharges from Mount Vesuvius. The wind is blowing in this direction to-day, carrying dense clouds of smoke and ashes over the city. Ashes are falling in the streets like a snow storm to a depth of two or three inches. The rumbling inside the volcano continues, but no fresh craters have opened and the lava has ceased flowing.

2:00 P. M.—Showers of sand have succeeded the rain of ashes which was falling this morning. The eruption is now accompanied by fearful electric phenomena. Lightning darts incessantly from the summit of the volcano, and thunderings of the mountain are more frequent and frequent. The thunder is continuous. Burning cinders stones and scoria are falling fast and thick in the towns of Nassa de Somana, which is entirely destroyed.

The Earthquake in Syria.

LONDON, April 29.—The particulars of the earthquake in Syria are now coming to hand. The fatalities are not greatest in the city of Antioch, but heavier in the vicinity of the city. A letter from Antioch of the 8th of April says the American Protestant Church was seriously injured. Four of the American community were killed. All the members of the families of the missionaries are safe. The number of persons killed in the city of Antioch is less than three hundred, but it is known that sixteen hundred in the surrounding towns of the country. The shocks were as severe if not greater than here, were killed. This number may be increased. The distress of the people will only be temporary, as the crop prospects are good. The supply of provisions on hand is moderate.

Correspondents of the London papers praise the Rev. Mr. Powers, American missionary, for his assiduity in ministering to the relief of the afflicted people.

The Irrepressible Carlists.

MADRID, April 29.—Fifteen hundred Carlists are in arms, and many more will have taken place. The city of Pampeluna has been menaced. The insurrection is spreading enormously, and troops are demanded everywhere.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1872.

Market Value of a U. S. Senatorship.

The *Chronicle* of this city, whose editor is executive clerk of the Senate, makes the assertion this morning that it is a fact within the knowledge of the editor that Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, paid forty thousand dollars to secure his election to the United States Senate.

The Opposition to Grant.

The Baltimore *American* of this morning, in an article on Grant and the opposition, has the following: "No President has ever so administered the affairs of his office that fault could not be found with him, but we hold it true that Gen. Grant in the main acted wisely, considerately and faithfully, and for the best interest of the people. He has some injudicious friends—men who apparently have adopted the 'Rule or Ruin' policy of the ante-bellum Democracy—but the conservative good sense of the party frowns upon them, and the President has more than once resented their presence and support. The party is not his name. That same independent sentiment can object to some matters which the opposition seize upon to bolster up the Cincinnati movement. It would rather that he had no military officers about the White House, and that he did not retain in the diplomatic service Butler at Alexandria and Cramer at Copenhagen; and most of all, it feels that the blunder of setting up the absurd indirect claims against England should never have been committed, and should now be retraced as speedily as we can recede from the untenable position that has been assumed. Just so far as the bolters can compel a correction of the minor evils that exist in the Administration we shall welcome their efforts, even if we can feel no sympathy for a movement that grows out of the personal ambitions and grievances of heretofore prominent men in the party. Incidental to their efforts there may attach an influence towards removing these minor complaints against the Administration, and when such an effect is produced we shall hold the malcontents to have builded better than they knew, because they will have helped to perfect the Administration of President Grant's second term of office."

Mr. Wilson and the Vice Presidency.

Upon inquiry of Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, as to the truth of the published statement that he had received a letter from a prominent politician in Ohio, pledging that delegation to Wilson, of Iowa, after ex-Gov. Dennison, he states that he has not received letters from any one pledging delegates or giving the opinion that they would go for the Vice Presidency. He has received letters from personal friends in Ohio, not delegates, who have stated that Wilson, of Iowa, was their preference after Dennison, as Mr. Wilson is an Ohioan.

A San Francisican millionaire, Alexander R. Baldwin, proposes to invest largely in Florida interests. He was recently elected a director of the Great Southern railroad.

THE NORTH POLE.

CAPT. HALL'S EXPEDITION.

The Polaris Returns to Greenland.

Fresh Discoveries Reported.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ST. PIERRE, NEWFOUNDLAND, April 15, 1872.—The Danish brig Meerbek, which arrived here yesterday, brings intelligence from the United States Arctic expedition under Captain Hall. When the Meerbek left Disco, Greenland, on Friday, March 1, the Polaris had been two days at Disco, undergoing repairs and procuring a fresh supply of provisions. On the afternoon of February 8 the Polaris encountered extremely heavy weather, and while lying to ran among what Captain Hall termed "icy snags," which could only be accounted for by the extreme shallowness of the water, or high icebergs imbedded in sand and mud. By repeated collisions with these breakers of ice, the Polaris sprung a leak, and on the morning succeeded the gale. Captain Hall gave orders to bear up for Disco, where he always had intended to make his place of shelter, in case of any accidents that would leave him time to reach it. During the return to Disco the men, and even the officers and professional attaches of the expedition, sustained an unremitting working of the pumps until the harbor was reached, and then the hold was so water-logged and the men so exhausted that Captain Hall announced that another day at sea would have seen them abandon the Polaris. It was necessary to throw overboard a large quantity of provisions, and an equally great amount was so damaged by bilge-water as to be unfit for use, except in a time of extreme emergency.

The log of the Polaris contained many strange discoveries, which led to the conviction that in the extreme and undiscovered North there is at times a genial atmosphere and open seas. Plants were detected in the ice which are indigenous to southern climates, and the examination of a floating stick of wood, found on Saturday, January 13, proved it to be a limb of some huge birch. On the night of Sunday February 11, Captain Hall sat on deck all night, reading, writing and making lunar and astral observations. Throughout the whole month of January, very little darkness prevailed, and night and sky on all sides glittered with meteors of the most gorgeous description, which flashed so brightly and wildly across the firmament as to bedazzle the beholder with amazement. On the 1st of February the Polaris encountered a field of ice which obstructed her headway for several days, and Captain Hall proposed to run back into Arctic Bay, which he reached on the 5th of February, when he expected a breaking up of the fields of ice and icebergs which intested the quarter he had abandoned. To this determination Captain Hall now owes the safety of his ship's company, for, had he not put back over one thousand miles, the Polaris would have been too far south to receive aid, for, before the water had gained too rapid headway through the leak made by the ice.

Christmas day was a gala day on board the Polaris. The ground was covered with snow to a heavy field ice, but the weather was as pleasant as an Italian spring day. The Esquimaux and the dogs which Captain Hall procured at St. Johns were frisky as colts. The interior part of the ship was concealed from view by the smoke of the dogs, and quick as lightning a seal hunt was proposed as the object of the day. The dogs were lowered to the ice in a boat from the deck, and sledges were hauled to the ice by the Esquimaux. Captain Hall was of that the sagacity and tractableness of these animals were remarkable. After half an hour's stretch gallop over the ice-bound ship the panting dogs suddenly drew up and yelled and pawed at the surface. One of the Esquimaux—the old one of the lot—at once interpreted the warning of the dogs, and quick as lightning bounded from his seat and turned the dogs' heads towards the ship. In half the time it took to reach the distance they had traveled from the Polaris, the eager dogs pulled up beside the hull. Around the horizon then there were many dusky moles resembling seals, the atmosphere felt misty and bleak. Within an hour after the barking of the sagacious animals, the ice had been broken up and the Polaris was separated from the ice-floe by a space nearly half a mile in width. Had the seal-hunting party fulfilled their intention of urging on the dogs and keeping up the sport until moonlight, few of them would have seen the Polaris again. Upon another occasion these valuable dogs acted as setters in scenting out a large number of musk oxen, which probably have passed the notice of Indians themselves. On these they shot over forty seals, and brought back to the ship, which were given to the cook's chowle and proved to be a rare and palatable relish.

The most thrilling incident in the course of a Polar passage is the fact of the crew of the Polaris having seen, followed and killed a whale having in one of its fins a harpoon similar to those used by whalers. Captain Hall says "the sail of an American or European vessel has not been seen since we wintered before." In May Captain Hall hopes to make a clear passage to the undiscovered pole and learn all necessary information concerning that region, which so many noble lives have been sacrificed. He also assured the Captain of the Meerbek that if the future role of Arctic exploration, then conceived by him and strongly believed to be easily practicable, would not be interrupted by unforeseen accidents the Polaris would be at home in time to celebrate the Fourth in wild before." In May Captain Hall hopes to make a clear passage to the undiscovered pole and learn all necessary information concerning that region, which so many noble lives have been sacrificed. He also assured the Captain of the Meerbek that if the future role of Arctic exploration, then conceived by him and strongly believed to be easily practicable, would not be interrupted by unforeseen accidents the Polaris would be at home in time to celebrate the Fourth in wild

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Drowning of a Ferryman—Two Men Killed and Five Injured in a Railroad Tunnel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 29, 1872.

Henry Cuplinger, night ferryman between this city and Belpre, was drowned last night about 8 o'clock. He was crossing in his skiff ahead of a towboat and some barges, and it is supposed miscalculated their distance, as they all went over his skiff. He leaves a wife and two children. He was not accustomed to such work, being but a short time from the back country. It is feared he had some passengers in the boat. No bodies have been recovered yet.

Two men were killed and five seriously injured on Sunday night by the falling in of part of the roof of Ken's Tunnel, on the road undergoing some repairs, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, about thirty miles west of here. They were from the vicinity of Hamden and Londonderry. Names unknown.

The Legislative Journal.

[From the Meadville Republican.]

That invaluable publication, the *Legislative Journal*, is still at hand, with the issues of a half dozen or more. Some unsophisticated people suppose it a bill of expense, bringing no adequate return to the State or individuals; but this is a mistake. It has always been deemed proper to appropriate funds for charitable and reformatory purposes. It is a known principle in moral philanthropy that it is better to furnish a dog or beggar with work for than to give him money as alms, even if the work is of no earthly use to the person for whom it is done; and our State Legislature has found it better to furnish a means whereby the public funds may be stolen by the publisher of the *Legislative Journal*, in a legal, honorable and christian manner, than to force him to steal them contrary to moral law, and to the discredit of the state.

Return of Mr. Rice.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Mr. George Rice, who mysteriously disappeared in New York some two weeks ago, was found on Tuesday night in that city laboring under great mental depression. He arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, and is at present receiving treatment at the residence of his father, Mr. John Rice. His mind is in such a condition that his family are uninformed as yet of any of the circumstances attending his disappearance. The return of Mr. Rice is a matter of extreme gratification to his family and many friends.

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO CLEAN BLANKETS.—Put two large table spoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them to dry. Do not wring them.

TO BRIGHTEN STRAW MATTING AND OIL-CLOTH.—Give the matting a thorough washing with salt and water, using one pint of salt in a pail of water. Dry quickly with a soft cloth. Rub your oil-cloth with a cloth dipped in milk, first having scrubbed it with soap and warm water. It will then look as bright as when new.

THE TOMATO.—It is now just the time to sow the seed of the tomato under glass. This vegetable will not grow, as every farmer knows, in the open air until the ground has got to be warm, and any planting earlier than this is an injury to it, and it is not uncommon to start them too early under glass. It is never desirable to sow the seed glass before the 1st or middle of April, and that gives ample time for them to grow till the 20th of May, which is as early as it is advisable to transplant them to the open ground. If you want an early crop, it is of no use to put them into land that is very rich. Warm land is the best, and that of only medium quality.—*Ploughman.*

TO CLEAN PAINT.—Use but little water at a time; keep it warm and clean by changing often. A flannel cloth is better than cotton. Be careful of soap. Put but a little soap or skim milk in the water; add soap to the cloth when needed. A sharp piece of soft wood is indispensable for the corners, the point will become like a paint brush. A saucer of sifted ashes, used where paint is badly smoked or fly specks are thick, is better than soap; wipe last with clean wet cloth, and don't spill a drop of water. Never put soap on glass unless it can be well rinsed, which can never be the case with windows; wash off dirt in clean warm water and dry; then with a paste of whiting and water, and with a little cloth, place a little in the center of each pane. With another cloth rinse over the glass; next rub off with a dry cloth till the window shines like crystal.

THE MYSTERIES OF A HAIR BRUSH.—A writer in the *American Journal of Microscopy* has been exploring the forests of bristles in a hair brush surreptitiously purloined from a lady's toilet stand, and though it contained nothing which we are accustomed to regard with unqualified horror, the results of his investigations prove that there are mysteries ordinarily undreamed of in simple appliances of the toilet. There are combs and brushes in daily use which, unless kept clean by the use of bicarbonate of potassa or carbonate of soda, many living things too small for detection by the naked eye, some of which, we are told, are of more than suspicious character, being known as the originators of scald-head and other diseases of the scalp. The author concludes his article by a caution against letting the head recommending dry brushing instead. He, however, recommends the use of carbonic acid or sulphate of soda as a cleaning material for hair brushes.

RAISING GOSLINGS.—A writer in the Massachusetts *Ploughman* gives the following as his method for raising goslings: I take in the spring of the year a box and set it in some good place to make a nest for them. When they begin to lay, I take the eggs out and put them in cotton wool and turn them over twice a day. I set them, when I put thirteen under a goose, and when she has hatch I take them and put them in a pen until they are a few days old, and feed them on dough and sods of grass, then I let them go out. I feed them twice a day, and give the water until they are two weeks old, as they are apt to get chilled when so young. The greatest trouble is getting turned upon their backs, as they will die unless turned back. At the age of two weeks I have them turned out to pasture and are no more trouble. Geese are the most profitable fowl of any raised. The breed for poultry is the Bremen goose crossed with a mountain gander, as the goslings are much larger bred in that way.

WILD PLANTS FOR HANGING BASKETS.—Those who have tried to grow the *trailing arbutus* lady correspondent of the *Horticulturist* has succeeded in doing it for several consecutive seasons. Early in April, she says, as soon as the snow is gone, we gathered plants of the arbutus, partridge vine, with green, ferns and moss, with sometimes a plant of the yellow-blossomed wild strawberry. The basket was first lined with soft moss, and then filled with light forest mould. A strong root of fern was placed in the center, the other plants filled in, and the whole kept well watered. For many weeks that basket was kept gay and fragrant with the successive blooms of the arbutus, and as they disappeared the delicate and scarlet berries of the *Mitchella*, nestling amid the rich foliage and soft moss, made a thing of beauty the entire season. The conditions observed were: 1st. To renew the materials of the basket every spring. 2d. To set plants with good roots, growing in light leaf mould, and, in case of the arbutus, to obtain plants plentifully filled with buds. This plant will not form buds in a hanging basket; and, indeed, so far as our observation goes, it will only do so when growing over a rock. 3d. And quite as important as all the other items, the basket was kept well-watered and in the shade. No sunshine was ever allowed to strike it, a condition not near a north window being found the most favorable place for it.

SETTING HENS.—Apparently there is nothing more simple than "setting" a hen. But that it is an art not universally understood is shown by the fact that frequently the hen, carefully cossetted in a nice nest in the house, will come off with two or three sickly chicks, while the biddy left in a hotel, or if it had been dark, I think I should have been uncomfortable, for it was a weird and unwholesome thing as it was. But the interest of it had filled my whole mind; and while I think I, as well as the rest, looked serious—for the earth might crack open and swallow us all up, you know—I was so engaged in trying to lose not a single atom of what was passing, that I had a real delight mitigated—but not diminished—by some dismal thought of horror what might happen. During one of the severe shocks, the moon was hidden by a cloud, and we ran out into gloom—and it was not long before you could see the sparks—and

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

There were three ways you might look from Sarah Loche's window in the fourth story of Madame DeVinney's "boarding-house for women," New York.

Looking straight out, you would see down a narrow alley which left a high street below, and grew dirtier and less respectable with every step, as it wound past rubbish-lined back yards up to the square court under Sarah's window. There it came to a dead stop between high, thick walls, and never got on again—just as many inmates of the great house had wandered or been driven—who shall judge of all alike? From the pleasanter high ways of life, and had come to a social standstill with the living there. For Madame De Vinney's was not well thought of, and those who never troubled the rusty bell-pull on the front door, took care that both the fact and the reason should be no secret.

The other ways you might look were short and unattractive enough—at least to an ordinary observer. On the right a high wall ran at right angles with Madame De Vinney's, and from it two brown shuttered windows looked down into the same court, and over the same stretch of irregular roofs, to the rim of green, which ended both the city and the third view.

The second view is the important one. Indeed, I should scarcely have noticed the others, were it not that, whatever place they may have had at the opening of my story in the mind of our heroine—if so romantic a title may justly attach itself to one who knew no other heroism than love and duty—they were once a great deal to her. The dirty strip of earth that ended beneath her window, at first seemed, by that mysterious association of fleas with lingo, to call out to the well-kept highway and to the priceless companionship of those who lurked thereon and to the delicate rim that lost all objects and kept only color for those so far away, adding the fresh country, more like a verdant mist than any real substance, seemed a remembrance that might some day—however far away—be merely a remembrance no longer. But a few months changed it all. The track of mud and slime pointed only in, and the outline of hills and fields gathered the green mists closer around, more, it seemed to Sarah, to keep them than to tell of the added joys the summer brought them. So she shut out both views forever in stony despair, and turned to the small brown shutters, as we shall also do.

The shutters open back once bright morning, and Sarah's looks went in at the narrow panes with the sunlight. It was not a large room, and was plainly enough furnished. A home-made carpet, with bunches of roses on a white ground here and there one of neither, covered the floor, and with the exception of necessary articles, all of the plainest description, the room was full—nothing of elegance was anywhere to be seen.

The occupant had evidently just entered, for he laid aside his hat, and sat down at a small table to write. He was anything but handsome—rather elderly, sitting there in his poor room, working over the paper with a hasty hand, but to Sarah he was at least attractive. She liked the shape of his head and the expression of his face, and thought the size of his shoulders very good. This is a great deal. How many are those, quick to observe character and faces, who have loved others for what they imagined they would be! It is like buying a parcel of land, and because there are good spots in the soil productive, but because it will rise in value—purely a business transaction. But there was nothing of this in Sarah, for it was not to be. She only noticed the fact and let it pass.

One peculiarity she noticed about him. He had a habit of holding his eyes closed with his left hand as he thought a time, as though they pained him. Once, when she saw himself upon the bed to rest, she noticed a bandage upon his eyes. He has weak eyes, she thought, and, seeing that he lived by copying—a fact she knew by rule—she b gan at once to pity him and to watch his movements close. It grew to be a habit with her at length to watch his windows, and to feel that it was a pleasure to the watcher. She felt lonesome if she did not see her neighbor daily.

So it is with our poor, human nature. Hard and cold indeed is the person who can live without some object to love, some heart apart from necessary motives. Even the hardened criminal will seek companionship with whatever creature that reaches him, and companionship is as necessary as light and heat.

Sarah Loche was an ostracised being. No society would open its doors to her save one to which she did not wish to go. That she looked upon her soul-killing associates as fiends who had tendered her bread when she was starving, and swallowed up her whole life in an hour. She would not take the crumbs she got. Yet with this stain upon her she was a woman. She had nothing to hope for in the future; yet she had the ground-work of all the virtues already in her, and she would be, in a measure, happy. But how? The terrible gulf that separated her from the very humblest and poorest in all the world had never loomed so broad. The happiness now could not be self-centered, and the gulf must be crossed—for she loved!

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There was but one nurse with Colonel Hilton's regiment—a young lady who had watched over her before leaving home, and under the protection of a brother, and who was noted throughout the division for both skill and courage in the performance of her duties, as well as the unexceptionable character of her life. In defiance of positive orders from the Colonel, she had always been upon the battle-field, and she did not shrink now.

On the third day, Colonel Hilton was severely wounded, and she was called to his side.

'If your quick fingers have not lost the skill, or your brown eyes the charms my poor boys ever ascribe to them, you will have me on horseback again in a week or two,' said the gallant Colonel, with a smile upon his pale face, as the nurse approached his rough couch.

'I will do all I can, sir; they have need of you.'

'Always modest, Miss Morgan. Why, do you know that every man in the brigade swears by you, and—'

'You are not to talk, the surgeon says, sir,' interrupted the nurse.

'Ah! you are my master, I see, and I must obey.'

There was a great deal for Miss Morgan to do in all those days of slaughter, but she found time to remain with the Colonel an hour each day.

'I am so miserably lonesome,' he said one day, 'that I am sure I shall never get well without company. An hour of your presence is worth more than an ambulance of medicine.' She colored deeply, but made no reply.

The Colonel had spoken true, however, and he worried in a way to utterly discourage his kind-hearted attendant, if Miss Morgan's light step was not heard at the appointed hour. He did not stop to think how it would end, lying there in the Virginia woods, with the sound of battle roaring in his ears, and his whole thoughts fixed upon his sad-eyed nurse. He only knew that an element seemed cut from his existence when she was not present, and that was the best definition he could have given of his feeling, if he had had a mind to try, which he had not; and selfish as we all are, who among our readers would have done differently?

The retreat soon came. Flesh and blood could not stand in line in that wild forest, with the enemy on every side. With the wounded of her regiment Miss Morgan went to Washington, where the colonel was still among her patients. Every day he made new demands upon her time. And so the lives of the two drifted on until he was convalescent. Then they were more together than ever, and the end was what it always is in such cases. He told his love in a straightforward, way, just as he did everything.

'Give me time to think, Mr. Hilton,' she answered, with a look of misery in her soft eyes the occasion did not seem to warrant.

'To think?' Ah! to whom could thinking have been more bitter? Those who know Miss Morgan not to be Miss Morgan will know. If there are any who have toiled years for a purpose and have almost won, and only a single person stands in the way, they will know what she wanted to think about. The person is Miss Loche—is there any further use for Miss Morgan?

Would it not be best to take up the new life Providence seemed to offer, and let the old one go without a word? It had been years since she had allowed herself to think what she had been, and now must she lay her old self before the gaze of one for whom she loved? It was hard to answer. The temptation was strong, but she conquered. She would learn his opinion without committing herself, and if possible, them. So she shut out both views forever in stony despair, and turned to the small brown shutters, as we shall also do.

The shutters open back once bright morning, and Sarah's looks went in at the narrow panes with the sunlight. It was not a large room, and was plainly enough furnished. A home-made carpet, with bunches of roses on a white ground here and there one of neither, covered the floor, and with the exception of necessary articles, all of the plainest description, the room was full—nothing of elegance was anywhere to be seen.

The occupant had evidently just entered, for he laid aside his hat, and sat down at a small table to write. He was anything but handsome—rather elderly, sitting there in his poor room, working over the paper with a hasty hand, but to Sarah he was at least attractive. She liked the shape of his head and the expression of his face, and thought the size of his shoulders very good. This is a great deal. How many are those, quick to observe character and faces, who have loved others for what they imagined they would be! It is like buying a parcel of land, and because there are good spots in the soil productive, but because it will rise in value—purely a business transaction. But there was nothing of this in Sarah, for it was not to be. She only noticed the fact and let it pass.

One peculiarity she noticed about him. He had a habit of holding his eyes closed with his left hand as he thought a time, as though they pained him. Once, when she saw himself upon the bed to rest, she noticed a bandage upon his eyes. He has weak eyes, she thought, and, seeing that he lived by copying—a fact she knew by rule—she b gan at once to pity him and to watch his movements close. It grew to be a habit with her at length to watch his windows, and to feel that it was a pleasure to the watcher. She felt lonesome if she did not see her neighbor daily.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated asseverations made in the newspapers during the past few weeks that Senator SUMNER had committed himself to the Cincinnati movement, we steadily refused to credit the reports, and again protested against the injustice that was being done him by certain Republican journals which made haste to reproduce whatever idle tittle-tattle, coined first in the fertile imagination of some busy Bohemian, was afloat concerning him. Whatever defects of judgment or infirmities of temper may detract from the symmetry of that great Senator's character, we did not for a moment believe it to be possible that he would consent to sell the truth to serve the hour, or barter away a single iota of principle for any consideration whatsoever. It is to be hoped that those journals which were so anxious to brand him as a deserter from the Republican party while yet he held—as he still holds—its banners high aloft, will have the grace, in view of his present position and declarations, to express regret for the wrong they have done him, and the wisdom to avoid such injustice toward anybody else in the future.

A PROMINENT citizen of this State, who is largely interested in the iron interests of the country, has been inspecting the iron works of South Wales, where he is now sojourning, and in private letters to his friends at home states, as the result of his observations, that he is convinced the United States is destined in time to become the center of coal, iron and steel production for the world. He says he nowhere saw coal and iron ore of equal quality to our own, and that in nearly every furnace which he visited he found them working foreign with native ores, and "forever mixing" their coal. If the present wise policy of protecting the people of the country against encroachments of foreign manufacturers and cheap labor continues, there is no doubt that in the course of a comparatively few years the prediction of the writer will be more than half realized; but if WELLS, GROSVENOR, SANDS, and the other Cincinnati Convention agents and emissaries of foreign interests who are trying to break down the American manufacturer and control the American market should succeed in their conspiracy against our national industries, the case will be very different.

How patriotic and unselfish these free traders are! About a month ago a certain wealthy citizen of Detroit appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means with an argument to prove that Congress ought to repeal the duty on salt. This, of course, was his right, in common with that of every other citizen. It turns out, however, that the reason of his patriotic concern in the matter arose from the fact that he has a son, in whose business he is pecuniarily interested, engaged in the manufacture of salt just across the Canadian border, which he was therefore anxious should be admitted free of duty. But the profound devotion of this free trader to the interests of his country did not stop here. While demanding of Congress that it should help to build up a special foreign interest in which he was concerned, upon the ruins of an important native interest in which he was not concerned, he at the same time—being himself engaged in the manufacture of malt—advocated an increase in the duty on that article. Make Canada salt free, to increase his profits; and put a higher duty on malt for the same purpose. Is it possible for unselfish purity of motive to go further than this?

IT seems probable that the local option laws of late passed in various States will turn out to be failures. The Supreme Court of Iowa has pronounced the optive law recently enacted in that State to be unconstitutional, on the ground that the Legislature has no authority to delegate the law-making power, and that to endeavor by a popular vote to outlaw a traffic which otherwise would be legal, is simply an attempt at nullification. In this State, too, the question of the constitutionality of the law has been decided adversely by the presiding Judge of the Cumberland County Court; and we observe now that the matter is also being tested in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, and it is thought will be declared unconstitutional by that Court on the ground that the Legislature, in framing the law, overstepped its power in attempting to delegate authority which belonged to itself alone to a body of men unknown in the Constitution. Whatever may be the ruling in this particular instance, the case is to be carried to the Supreme Court, whose decision will of course close all controversy respecting the matter.

[illegible] tions between France and Germany has not been confirmed—has, indeed, been flatly contradicted by authority—it yet appears that there may have been some slight grounds for anxiety on the subject to which the *Telegraph's* statement referred. As an item in contemporary history, it deserves to be remembered that the passage in THIERS's speech, regarding the military reorganization of France, seems to have caused some unpleasant feeling at Berlin; a feeling which the German Chancellor probably expressed in an official way to the French Government. When the National Assembly, after its vacation, met again, one of the President's first acts was to request the Assembly "to adjourn the debate on the reorganization of the army for grave political reasons." There can be no doubt that these reasons were suggested by a communication on the subject from Berlin; and there is, however, almost equally certain that the German remonstrance or representation was couched in mild and conciliatory terms, and therefore afforded no warrant for the alarming statement to which the London journal gave circulation. The Assembly assented to M. THIERS's wish so far only as to resolve to postpone the discussion of the military question until after the consideration of "a plan for a Council of State."

THE scheme which General NEGLEY the other day sprung upon the House to deplete the national Treasury for the benefit of a number of railroad companies, under pretense of paying claims for services rendered during the war, seems likely to bring that Congressman into considerable trouble. Of all the transparent jobs which, under one pretext or another, have been urged upon Congress during its present session, this is the most indefensible. The amount involved is computed at upward of a hundred millions of dollars. But since, if the principle is just, the fourteen companies named in the bill have no better claim upon the government than other companies not specified, the logical operation of the scheme would be to saddle upon the country a debt amounting in the aggregate to several hundred millions of dollars. And if the accounts of the railroads are to be reopened in this matter, why not those of steamboat companies as well? When a fat job is in hand, why stop at a few millions more or less? It would be an interesting matter to know whether the companies suggested the scheme to the Congressman, or the Congressman to the companies, and what was the nature of the understanding between them concerning the rendering of this piece of serviceable attorneyship. Some curious questions will probably be addressed to General NEGLEY on this subject, should he again come before the people for their ratification. But perhaps the introduction of the bill was a novel way of informing his constituents that he proposed to retire from public life at the end of his present term. Which is very likely.

FATHER GAVAZZI, it would appear, has lost little in energy and vivacity of manner in the many years which have passed over him since his former visit to this country. In those days his vehemence of gesticulation, however extravagant it might seem, was supposed to be a characteristic of Italian oratory, and therefore met with ready indulgence. The truth is that GAVAZZI, in his contorsions and belaboring of the sides, somewhat exceeds the license of pantomime conceded to the most earnest orator in Italy. His manner is his own, and is, to be sure, very effective, when his audience grow familiar with his peculiarities. At his formal reception in New York, a few evenings ago, "his exaggerated gestures and the settings of his visage often brought a smile on the faces of the select audience" assembled on the occasion. One reporter thinks that an audience less select would probably have laughed outright. But the speech was interesting, and well adapted to enlist the sympathies and also the material aid of American hearers.

"Education alone," he said, "makes a nation free, and to have education in my Italy was evangelical liberty in a word. Nineteen years ago, in London, I pleaded with Lord Shaftesbury in behalf of this project of an evangelical college in Rome, but the project failed because I found them politically disunited. Our congregations are poor. The aristocracy is not yet with us. We live in a time fertile in events. I hope that Pope Pius will live long enough to see my evangelical college confronting the Vatican. There are people here, I know, who give money to revolt Italy. In '49 I fought with my Garibaldi to make Rome the capital of Italy, but we were defeated by the united armies of Europe. Again, in '67, I fought with him at Mentana, for free Italy, but France assassinated us. The assassination of Mentana will be avenged at Sedan. Then it was only certain parties who fought for Rome. Now it is not a party for a few Garibaldians who hold Rome; it is Italy. You cannot take Rome from Italy."

The reference to France is significant, and expresses a sentiment not destined wholly to die out in Italy so long as there is in France any diversion of opinion touching that move-

ment of the Bishop's, which THIERS has been able to postpone but not arrest.

THE DOCTOR DOUBTING THE MEDICINE.

Among the most thoughtful and independent journals of the country is the *Nation*, a paper whose habit of discussion is one of calm and philosophical inquiry into the causes and principles of things, rather than the *ad captandum*, slap-dash style so much in vogue. It devotes, in its current issue, an elaborate article to the work which the Cincinnati Convention is called to perform. While making the most that can be made of the mistakes of the Administration, and quite over-estimating, as we think, the extent and degree of the discontent which exists in the Republican ranks, it confesses itself very doubtful whether the Liberal movement will improve matters, and admits that if the choice of the country is to be "between the TOMS, DICKS and HARRYS, the country will prefer the TOMS with whose tricks it is already familiar, to either the DICKS or the HARRYS, whose tricks would probably be new and certainly no better." The *Nation* forsees great difficulty alike with respect to the doctrines promulgated by the Liberal Convention and the candidates whom it will probably place in nomination. A mere string of vague and unmeaning resolutions will not, it holds, at all avail. On all questions, whether of tariff, civil service reform, reconstruction, or what not else, it declares the Convention "must speak in English, and with no faltering voice," or else it had better not speak at all; while with regard to the candidates, it warns the Convention that "the resource of taking an obscure or unobjectionable or second-rate man is not open" to it. There is no such dissatisfaction with GRANT, it states, as to make the election of such a man at all possible. The new candidate, the *Nation* affirms, must be "a first-rate man, a distinguished man, a man versed in affairs, and who has filled places of trust and difficulty with ability and fidelity, and who is as well known for the soundness of his judgment and the good repute of his associates as for the purity of his character." If any attempt is made to palm off upon the country a man of different caliber and character, the very name of the movement will, the *Nation* predicts, "be made a laughing stock" among the people. Now the question is, how are the free-traders and protectionists, the civil rights and States rights men, and others representing equally antagonistic views, to unite in the unequivocal expression of a definite harmonious and unmistakable opinion on these several weighty matters; and—when the platform has been built—where is the man among them, answering to the *Nation's* description, who can be found to stand upon it.

MR. GREELEY AS A REVOLTER.

That Mr. GREELEY did not like Mr. LINCOLN, and was in the habit of saying so; that in 1864 he was actually opposed to him, doubted the wisdom of renominating him, and favored CHASE, has been well known; but that he intrigued for the withdrawal of LINCOLN after he was renominated and the canvass with MCCLELLAN as the peace-at-any-price candidate on the other side had well progressed, has not been generally understood. Nevertheless, we believe it to be true upon indisputable evidence. It is produced now for the first time, and may be pointed to as proof of Mr. GREELEY's unsoundness of judgment and timidity of character, traits which, with others not more to be commended, he is now manifesting in the part he is playing in the "Liberal" movement. The proof is the following letter to the Governors of the loyal States, when the LINCOLN campaign was at the height:

NEW YORK, September 2, 1864.

Hon. ——:

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with you on the loyal public purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment, is the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN a probability?

2. In your judgment, can your own State be carried for Mr. LINCOLN?

3. In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. LINCOLN?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the *Tribune* (and two others).

About the only difference between this revolt against LINCOLN and the Cincinnati movement, for which Mr. GREELEY is chiefly responsible, is in the extent to which the one was and the other is being carried. There were about equal reasons in both cases. Had Mr. GREELEY's opposition to Mr. LINCOLN been carried to open warfare, it would have failed, as his opposition to CLAY and SCOTT did. Had he pushed his opposition to LINCOLN, he could doubtless have found sympathisers among Republicans [illegible] singing as sweetly the song of the Spider to the Fly as now. But a majority of the people were for LINCOLN, as they now are for GRANT. Mr. GREELEY will in time learn that his revolt against GRANT is as foolish as he long since came to know was that which he conceived against LINCOLN.

SOME curious revelations are made by the census with regard to the possible political influence which certain fractional votes, largely controlled by the sentiment of race or nationality, may exert on the ensuing Presidential election. The total colored population of the country is 4,835,106, which, calculating one in six as the average voting ratio, gives a total of about 806,000 voters, of whom somewhat over 55,000 are in the Northern or former free States, and nearly 50,000 in the former border States of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia. In those States on which judgment students regard the contest as probably hanging, the colored vote is as follows; New York, 8,112; New Jersey, 5,109; Ohio, 19,535; Pennsylvania, 16,882; Illinois, 16,567; Indiana, 11,984; Missouri, 19,678. It is of course safe to assume that nearly the whole of this colored vote will be cast for the nominee of the Philadelphia Covention. The total Irish population is 1,838,678, which gives 306,446 voters, of whom New York has 88,000; our own State, 40,000; New Jersey, 14,000; Ohio, 12,000; and Illinois, 20,000. The total German born population is stated at 1,679,625, which gives a voting population of 279,857. Of these Illinois has 34,125; Indiana, 13,011; Missouri, 20,603; New Jersey, 9,168; New York, 52,814; Ohio, 30,481; Pennsylvania, 26,708, and West Virginia a little upward of a thousand. The majority of these votes will naturally be cast for the Democracy. The Welsh population numbers 71,904, with 11,984 votes, of which Illinois has 3,146; New York, 7,856; Pennsylvania, 27,633; and Ohio, 12,939. This class of citizens has heretofore been strongly Republican. There is a Scandinavian population of 206,595, with a vote of 34,432, divided principally between Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Swiss population numbers 73,964, or 12,927 voters, of whom Illinois has 1,467; New York, 1,818; Ohio, 2,121, and Pennsylvania, 1,111. These figures form an interesting study for political arithmeticians in estimating the probabilities of the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

THE paper in Washington reputed to speak at times for the Administration declares that "as the matter now stands there will be no arbitration by the tribunal at Geneva upon the claim or question of indirect or consequential damages," and that, in order that the treaty may not wholly fail, "efforts are being made to formulate into a supplemental treaty or compact the principle that we had hoped to have established by an adjudication of our claim." The paper then goes on to say:

"For the purpose propositions recently made by the British Government a few days ago, and though the answer of Lord GRANVILLE, received on Saturday, neither accepts nor rejects the proposal, there is every reason to believe that no other objection than the need of time for proper consideration is entertained by that Government. A long dispatch to Minister SCHENCK on Saturday night bore the further and final suggestions of the United States Government with respect to this proposition, and there is little doubt that the arbitration will proceed in due next on a mutual understanding honorable to both parties, and that by simultaneous action an agreement concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers will be reached which will not only be favorable to the future interests of the United States, but remove all possibility of reclamations upon this Government for the acts of the Fenian organizations within our borders."

In other words, the question of indirect damages has been withdrawn,—and this must have been done unconditionally, for we find nothing but a "hope" expressed that the question involved—not the claim itself—may be "formulated" in a "supplemental treaty or compact." From the present, conceding that this by the Washington newspaper is authentic, it is only to be remarked that Secretary FISH in managing this question has neither established his own pre-eminent fitness for his position nor improved our standing among nations.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the New York *Sun* gives quite another version of Catacazy's standing with his government. The writer says that famous individual has been residing here with his mother and sisters since his arrival from Washington, but left a few days since to rejoin his beautiful and accomplished wife in Paris, and to spend with her the summer season in Spa and other fashionable watering places. Some time ago, says the writer, the Emperor conferred a pension upon his mother, as the widow of a distinguished statesman, who was for many years Russian Ambassador in Athens, and now he has conferred upon the son a liberal pension of 7,000 roubles yearly, and given him many other marks of favor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Apropos of the recent visit of Forepaugh's menagerie the entire amount of capital invested in menagerie property in the United States, including the animals, and the apparatus and material requisite for their transportation and exhibition, is estimated at over two millions of dollars.

The origin of the Chicago fire is now traced to a Justice of the Peace named Haines, who in a suit between Mr. O'Leary and Mr. somebody else, decided that the stable in which the fire originated belonged to O'Leary, thus enabling him to quarter the cow in the building.

The quantity of meat consumed in the British Islands in 1871 was 1,447,181 tons, of which 1,266,478 tons were supplied by home bred animals, 81,578 tons by imported animals, and 99,125 tons consisted of imported provisions from Australia. This was an excess over 1870 of upward of 80,000 tons. Almost half of the increase consisted of imported provisions, one-third was the result of improved home production and one-sixth was from imported animals.

A book maker, who has been in Boston the past winter, says that libraries there afford facilities for the examination of authorities far greater than can be found in any other American city.

An Iowa burglar was the other night frightened from a house by the barking of a dog, and left a large roll of greenbacks behind him, which now awaits his early application.

One of the largest mercantile houses in Chicago has recently sunk an artesian well near its place of business. A magnificent block of buildings is thus placed beyond the possibility of danger from failure of the water supply. The well has a bore of five inches and a depth of twelve hundred feet. A thousand gallons of water can be obtained in one minute, which is more than present necessities require. The supply will be regulated by valves.

It is a noteworthy fact that during the last thirty years New York has never re-elected a United States Senator, with one solitary exception, William H. Seward.

Out in Missouri an aspiring hen has made her nest and is hatching her young forty feet from the ground, in the splintered top of a tree that was broken off by the wind. A great fall in chickens is expected to result from this uncommon enterprise.

There should be a fall in rubber goods soon. The Goodyear hard rubber patent expires May 6. The Goodyear soft rubber patent expired some time ago.

It is said that the Western members of the Steamboatmen's Executive Committee are discussing the policy of ceasing to carry passengers, should the amended steamboat law fail to meet the approbation of the National Senate.

The Westfield, Massachusetts, Whip Company, has just completed a magnificent whip for President Grant. It is nine feet in length, with solid gold ferrules, ivory handle elaborately carved, with Masonic emblems prominently displayed.

The heirs of Aneke Jans will shortly have an opportunity to do justice to the memory of their great ancestor. She is said to have been buried under the old Middle Dutch Church in Albany, and it is now proposed to buy that church as the site for the new government building in that city. In that event Aneke will have to be reburied, and as all her heirs will desire to attend her funeral, at least fifty thousand sorrow-stricken men, women and children will be in the procession.

A project is on foot in the South and a large amount of stock taken to establish a line of steamers between Texas and Europe. Wealthy and enterprising men have taken this matter in hand, and propose to offer superior inducements to those who may wish to make Texas a home. A number of New York capitalists also talk seriously of establishing a line of ocean crossing steamers, entirely American in character. They say they can raise $25,000,000 to begin with.

Our domestic commerce, maintained by means of the little postal "money orders," has already reached the annual sum of $52,000,000, being one-twelfth as much as our whole foreign commerce.

Tea and coffee are threatened with a Brazilian rival. Guaranaina consists of seeds of a tree known as the Paullinas Sorbitil, which is very abundant. The tree produces a fruit about the size of a walnut, containing five or six seeds. The seeds are roasted, mixed with water and dried. Before being used they require grinding, when they fall into a kind of powder. The active principal is an alkaloid, identical with that found in tea and coffee, but there is twice as much of it in guarnana as there is in tea.

Jewelry of all sorts is so successfully imitated now-a-days, and the imitations sold so cheaply that it has come to be considered [illegible] are seriously considering whether for a while they will not give up jewelry altogether.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says that on the spot at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, where the rebel Gen. Tilghman was shot dead at the head of his troops, stood a peach tree, the leaves and fruit of which ever afterward exhibited a bloodred color. The tree was transplanted to a distant orchard, but still retains its peculiarity. A similar tint pervades the leaves and scions taken from it.

It is thought that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the right of a holder to collect a promissory note which was made previous to the war, and the consideration for which was slave property, will open the door to many lawsuits of the same kind.

The lumbering districts are in great distress for want of rain. The streams are so low that it is impossible to start the logs, and the snow has disappeared without producing the usual freshet. But very little rain has fallen since the great fire of last fall. The whole country is interested in these troubles.

The reign of paper money is now strangely wide. Russia, Austria, Italy, France, Spain and the United States, six of the eight foremost nations in the world, have a legal tender paper with a forced circulation. France and Spain are afflicted by numberless local currencies of no general acceptance. England and Germany alone, among the great powers maintain a specie circulation.

The potato bug is compelling a recognition of his powers as an engine of destruction in the West, and his influence as an element in the population. A resolution has been offered in the Ohio Legislature calling for a report on his origin, destructiveness, and probable destiny.

A Missourian has actually succeeded in bamboozling his mother-in-law, and she has been compelled to resort to the law to have a deed obtained by undue influence set aside. It is the first and only case of its character recorded in all the annals of history, and the Benedicts whom he has vindicated ought to reward him handsomely.

Chief Justice Nicholson, of Tennessee, has decided that the act of the Legislature repealing the law declaring a juror incompetent who had formed an opinion, is unconstitutional. Judge Nicholson is a Democrat of the passive kind.

The usual effect of a large conscription upon the public health is now being shown in France in an amazing number of cases of defective vision among the conscripts. The same thing happened during the drafts in our own country.

Quite a number of excursions and parties have been arranged to tramp the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains this summer. The taste for climbing is rapidly gaining ground in this country. The day is perhaps not far distant when we shall have our club of mountaineers in imitation of the celebrated Alpine Club in London.

The growing scarcity of guano on the coasts and islands of Peru and Bolivia has it appears directed a search for this article to other portions of the coast of South America, and it has been found that the seaboard and islands of Patagonia supply guano in quantities sufficient to stimulate further inquiry and enterprise in that direction.

Notwithstanding the strenuous objections made to licensing the social evil, it seems to have had a beneficial result in St. Louis. The decrease in the number of abandoned women there is stated at forty-five per cent. during the past year. It is said that this exercesone on the body politic cannot bear publicity, and dwindles away beneath it.

A number of leading German citizens of New York are endeavoring to establish an Immigrant's Home in that city for the reception of German immigrants, to be located near Castle Garden. The object is to provide for the better protection of this class of people, especially young girls; to board them cheaply during their stay in the city, and to furnish them with advice. A committee has been formed to carry out the project.

The discovery of an almost inexhaustible supply of richly variegated marble on the shores of Lake Champlain is reported. It is expected that this marble will take the place of the imported varieties.

The Third army corps will hold its anniversary reunion in Philadelphia next Saturday.

Canadian papers say that the emigration of French Canadians to the United States from the townships, is assuming larger proportions than ever. Since the beginning of last year no less than one hundred and twenty-five families have left the parish of Somerset alone, which is said to be a rich parish, and the emigration is largely composed of well-to-do farmers.

A family living at Somerset, in this State, has a cat that when deprived of her kittens adopted a family of orphaned rats, and is bringing them up with the utmost care and tenderness. No doubt she does this from a pure love of rats, and one of these days will demonstrate her affection by eating up her adopted family.

A Boston fish dealer is about to embark in the experiment of bringing fresh salmon from California, where it is abundant, to the Hub by rail, in tanks.

Out in Kansas the other day a man was arrested charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. He had shot the plaintiff through the thigh, and contended that there was no intent to kill, because, with his reputation for "deadly aim," he could have killed him if he wanted to. To test his skill he and the Justice retired to the rear of the office, where the defendant, at twenty paces, put six balls into the bottom of an oyster can in as many seconds. Upon returning to the court the defendant was discharged on the ground that such an excellent "shot" could not possibly have any intent to kill.

The rapid advance of American civilization may be partly judged from the fact that the Western Union Telegraph Company during 1871 purchased over 14,000 miles of telegraph wire for the necessities of that year. Already 8,000 miles have been purchased for 1872, and the prospects are that over 15,000 miles will be needed to meet the demands of the current year.

Great reductions have lately taken place in the labor employed in the Woolwich Arsenal and in other military factories in England. The deduction from this fact appears to be that the British Government does not anticipate hostilities from any quarter at this time.

PERSONAL.

In a recent interview with some traveling Americans, the Pope is reported to have said that if he should ever leave Rome he would be glad to take up his residence in New York, because no city in the world contains more earnest Catholics, or those more devoted to the highest and best interests of the Church.

Henry Ward Beecher, who is well known to be a lover of good horses, had his stables at Peekskill, New York, broken open a few nights ago, and one of the most valuable of his animals stolen.

Mr. Seward has nearly finished the story of his late journey around the world. The book will be one of the finest and most sumptuous ever published, glorious with reproductions of photographs and pictures collected on the way, and otherwise nearly attractive.

A Vienna letter states that Count Von Beust, the eminent Austrian statesman, intends to carry out, at an early day, an intention he has long cherished of visiting the United States and remaining here at least a year. He is said to have many intimate friends in this country.

Paul Du Chaillu, the traveler, sailed for Europe last Saturday. He intends revisiting Scandinavia to finish his work on that country, and will be absent about six months.

Minister De Long adds his testimony, from personal knowledge, in total denial of the malicious statements circulated about the time of the sinking of the Jeannette, to the effect that her officers were intoxicated when she was run into, and unable to care for their ship.

Mr. Sumner is reported to be quite reticent about Cincinnati. Since his displacement from the Committee on Foreign Relations he has not been so constantly in his seat as formerly, and relaxes himself by dining out two or three times a week. He entertains in his own house in a style worthy of his fame, and thither people of the most distinction who visit Washington. With newspaper folk he is especially "newsy," chatty and agreeable. Foreign diplomats are not omitted from his calls, and regard him evidently as a power in the land.

They say that Ole Bull has discovered a wonderful violin player in Leavenworth, Kansas, in the person of Miss Ella Few. He says she has few equals and no superiors in genius, and that he will cross the ocean to hear her when brought out.

A Mr. Little, of New Jersey, has invented an ingenious little arrangement by which copies of messages sent by telegraph can be left at different stations along the line of transmission. By means of a pencil located at each station the current is divided, one portion passing onward by the wire, the other portion doing its work and passing to the earth.

A very large and distinguished party, composed of the English nobility, have arranged to visit Boston during the Peace Jubilee International jubilee. Their passage has already been secured to New York.

Gen. Joe. Johnston's history of his campaigns during the war is nearly ready for the press. Southern papers say he contributes himself to his own reputations, but the conduct of high civil officers of the Confederate Government, so far as they relate to his command will necessarily come up for discussion, and we may look for some interesting revelations and criticisms.

The Empress of Austria is consumptive, the Empress of Russia suffers from gout and dropsy of the heart, the Empress of Germany is a victim of rheumatism, the Queen of Holland is subject to frequent fits of hysteria, the Queen of England is a confirmed invalid, and the Queen of Denmark is deaf.

The many friends in this city of Gen. Ekin will be interested to learn that he has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South, vice Gen. McFerran, deceased.

A very good and characteristic story is told of a Boston lady who obtained an introduction to the Pope. Etiquette requires that the party thus honored should bow low upon bended knees when His Holiness appears. Evidently our New England friend was ignorant of, or ignored the custom, for she walked bravely up to Pius IX., grasped him by the hand and said: "My dear sir, I'm delighted to see you; how do you do, and how's your family?" His Holiness, as he slightly inclined his venerable head and moved toward a group of Italian ladies assembled in the center of the *salon*.

Another party of distinguished Japanese has reached this country. The party consists of Matzdaira Takades, brother of the Mikado, about twenty-two years of age; Libukawes Katzonichi, in rank a Governor of one of the Japan provinces, eighteen years old; Yinowee Katzumasa, a friend of the Governor, sixteen years of age, and Chimura Goro, for several years past a professor in one of the Japanese universities, thirty-five years old. They propose to remain here four years, in order to acquaint themselves thoroughly with our civilization.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, giving his recent observations among the art studios of Rome, devotes almost his whole attention to the American artists. He commends the works of Story, Miss Hosmer and others in sculpture; and in painting, he mentions Mr. Johnson, who is "painting works worthy of Meissonier"—Mr. Tilton, and several other Americans, while giving only a passing mention of the English workers in the same field.

Dr. Vinton's story of the lost son of Louis Sixteenth, who, it is claimed, lived as an obscure Indian missionary under the name of Williams, and died without revealing the exact truth of his parentage, is outmatched by another purported American scion of royalty, who is said to have made a claim on the Spanish nobility for the throne of his fathers. It is reported that he has been received and recognized by the King of Naples and other members of the Bourbon family. His claim is this; Ferdinand VII., of Spain, the father of Queen Isabella, had four wives, one of whom died in giving birth to a son. This son was secretly taken to the United States and brought in New Orleans, where, at the age of nineteen, he married a beautiful creole. The son of this marriage, under the title of the White Count, is the one who now claims the throne of Spain. Considerable excitement is said to exist on account of his appearance and pretensions.

Lloyd Levis, who was recently adjudged the owner of the ground on which the city of Sacramento is built, is a Kentuckian, a man of immense wealth, and, having met with great success in California, induced his brother Joshua to resign as District Attorney in Kentucky, to try his fortunes in the Golden State.

ALL the principal countries of Europe, except Austria, are now reorganizing their armies. Germany is about to increase her military force by 400,000 men, and Russia, whose army, including irregulars, has hitherto numbered $1,300,002 men on a war footing, expects under her new system to have a force of 2,902,809 men at her disposal, not reckoning the local troops and the militia. The new military organization of Austria is not yet decided upon, but it is believed that its result will be to increase her army to about 1,400,000 men. Italy, whose war establishment hitherto amounted to 519,030 men including reserves, proposes to organize a new system which has been adopted by her government to raise a force of from 750,000 to 800,000 men. The Turkish army, when on a war footing, has hitherto consisted of 200,000 men, inclusive of the nizams or militia; it will be increased to 600,000 men. Finally, the military force of England at home is to be raised under Mr. Cardwell's scheme to about 300,000 men. When all these plans are carried out the total war establishment of the armies of Europe will be increased from 6,166,000 men to about 10,000,000.

MR. KILBRAITH, the expert who was appointed last summer by the Methodist Book Committee to investigate the charges of fraud made by Dr. Lanahan against the Methodist Book Concern, has reported that he finds serious irregularities in the sales of paper to J. L. Porter, son of Dr. Porter, in the management of the bindery, but affirms that the losses to the concern will be slight. The majority of the committee will report to the conference that the Book Concern is well managed, but Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, and Dr. Pike, of New Hampshire, will give a minority report, charging mismanagement and gross fraud. The figures are not yet made public. The principal items in the bindery frauds are for waste material and overcharges of wages which were not paid.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ailly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

GEN. NEGLEY'S BIG JOB.

Important to Stock Speculators—A Gigantic Scheme of the Monopolists.

[Washington Correspondence of New York Journal of Commerce.]

Early last fall an effort was made by certain railroad companies to form a combination and apply *en masse* to Congress for pay at regular rates for transporting government supplies and troops over different railroads during the war. It has just culminated, and Gen. Negley presented the bill in the House on Monday, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is shrewdly prepared, adroitly worded, and backed by strong influences. The case is well stated in the whereases, and the object in the body of the bill after the enacting clause, and probably the best way to explain it is by print the preamble and bill entire, as follows:

WHEREAS, The several railroad companies hereinafter named, to wit: the Michigan Central; Chicago and Northwestern; Ohio and Mississippi; Chicago and Alton; Burlington and Missouri River; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Hannibal and St. Joseph; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw; Toledo, Wabash and Western; Northern R. R. Co. of New Hampshire, and Old Colony and Newport, after the breaking out and during the continuance of the late civil war, at the request and upon the demand of the United States, performed and rendered valuable services in the transportation of troops and military stores, equipments and supplies for the United States in the rendering of which services precedence and preference were given to the government for its transportation, to the great interruption, and often to the exclusion of their regular business, furnishing extra and special transportation facilities therefor at an increased expense over and above that of their regular and extraordinary business, the same being furnished at all times when called for by the government, and the said companies performed said services, as stated by Thos. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, "with a promptness, efficiency and cheerfulness which did honor to the patriotism of their managers;" and

WHEREAS, After the commencement of the said services, an order was issued from the office of the Quartermaster General prescribing and imposing upon all roads a rate for such services of two cents per mile for each person transported by them, from which arbitrary rate, however, a deduction of 25½ per cent. was to be made from such roads as had received grants of lands to aid in their construction, and the disbursing officers were instructed to make no payments to companies so refusing to accept at the rates so prescribed, and the said roads were compelled to receive their accounts at the said arbitrary rates in order to receive any compensation for the services so rendered; and said order was issued and imposed upon them without regard to the fact that the actual cost for such transportation was not equal upon the several roads, in many of them it was not equal to half the ordinary and usual rates for their regular business, and did not put upon any of said companies the necessity for the actual cost of such transportation; and

WHEREAS, The payments made for the services so rendered were based upon arbitrary rates as prescribed and imposed upon them, and the same was accepted in order to relieve the troops and the roads by the military authorities; and the said roads claim that the said rates were not a fair, just and reasonable compensation for the services rendered; and

WHEREAS, The said roads having rendered important services to the government in this behalf, are in equity and justice, entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation therefor; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized to audit, adjust and pay the claims of the said railroads for the services rendered in the transportation of troops and military stores of the United States from the first day of August, 1861, to the first day of August, 1867, at the then current tariff rates, and that the same be paid out of the money of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

To the above list other roads will be added. The scheme has been deliberately organized, and Gen. Negley was selected to introduce it. It involves the taking of unknown millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The Conduct of Life.

I am of opinion that every mind that comes into the world has its own specialty—is different from every other mind; that each of you brings into the world a certain bias, a disposition to attempt something of his own, something your own—an aim a little different from that of any of your companions; and that very young man and very young woman is a failure so long as each does not find what is his or her own bias; that just so long as you are influenced by those around you, so long as you are attempting to do those things which you see others do well instead of doing that thing which you can do well, you are as far wrong, so far failing of your own right mark. Everybody sees the different quality of others. They very early discover their tastes. One has a taste for going abroad, another for staying at home; one for [illegible] while to see things done; one is fond drawing, the other cannot draw at all, but he can make a machine. This difference, as you advance, becomes more pronounced. You are more distinct in your conception of what you can do—more decided in avoiding things which you cannot and do not wish to do. Now, the secret of success is to find out what it is that you yourself really want, and pursuing it; freeing yourself from all importunities of your friends to do something which they like, and insisting on doing that thing which you like and can do. One person persists all the time in disappointing his friends because he wishes to be another person. You say, "We desire that he should be." Another does not like that his father should insist upon sending him to college, because he really wants to be a merchant or a mechanic, or has a whim of his own. Now that is easily explained by the assistance young man who has taken a fancy and is not really pursuing that which is his proper calling, or whose parents may even be mistaken for a time, yet there is in his mind that natural fitness for a calling. The multitude of professions is endless, and in a right state of society the objects which are now sought are more numerous. For instance, in the German universities now, instead of having five or six or ten professorships, they have 60 or 100—the result of a minute division of labor, and of a great class of knowledge requiring so many instructors. Well, I think that with the progress of society, the divisions of employment will not be six hundred thousand, but practically, if one should say it, as many as there are men, as many as there are woman, that the aims will be as many as there individual souls. Therefore I wish that each young man should learn that secret, that he only can tell himself what it is that he is to do. It is revealed to him in the progress of his mind, always becoming revealed more distinctly, what that object is. He did not know it when he was a child; he did not know it when he was a boy; but all is slowly revealed to him by every effort he makes in this direction or against it. For, when his laboring against his proper calling, he finds himself met with obstacles that thwart him as he goes. When he is following his proper mission, the leading of his inward guide, he is assisted by every step which he takes. The purpose for which he is made is always becoming more and more clear to him. I believe that for every alive mind in its own direction, there is a thought waiting every morning—a new thought; that every day brings with it construction and facility, that even in the dreams of the night we are helped forward. There is great comfort in this consideration. Persons have heavy periods, when we don't think for days or weeks or months; then periods of activity. I think these depend very much upon ourselves—upon behavior. We do not use our opportunities, opportunities are multiplied. If we neglect them, if we give up to idle pleasures and amusement, they are withdrawn. Then the person ceases to have thoughts.—*R. W. Emerson.*

ONE good turn deserves another. The House having lately prevented the consummation of the design of the Senate to enrich the St. Croix Railroad Company at the expense of the people through the loss of a considerable slice of their domain, it is now in order for the Senate reciprocally to resolve to defeat the Goat Island job, which has just been successfully lobbied through the House. Not a single valid argument was offered in the House against the one, which cannot be urged with equal force by the Senate against the other. Of the two schemes, indeed, the latter would seem to be considerably the most indefensible. The great Pacific railroads, valuable as they are to the nation, have already received favors from the government equal to their utmost deserts. The press of San Francisco and, with a very few exceptions, of the State of California generally, are unanimous in denouncing the grant; a petitition embodying the signatures of nearly twenty-five thousand reputable citizens of San Francisco has been presented to Congress against it; the officers of the United States Engineer Corps have certified their opinion that the island should be retained by the government for military purposes, and that the erection of the contemplated bridges from which arbitrary rate, however, a deduction of 25½ per cent. was to be made from such roads as had received grants of lands to aid in their construction, and the disbursing officers were instructed to make no payments to companies so refusing to accept at the rates so prescribed, and the said roads were compelled to receive their accounts at the said arbitrary rates in order to receive any compensation for the services so rendered; and said order was issued and imposed upon them without regard to the fact that the actual cost for such transportation was not equal upon the several roads, in many of them it was not equal to half the ordinary and usual rates for their regular business, and did not put upon any of said companies the necessity for the actual cost of such transportation; and

WHEREAS, The payments made for the services so rendered were based upon arbitrary rates as prescribed and imposed upon them, and the same

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for April.

A REDUCTION OF $12,588,088.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for April:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,487,357,300
Five per cent. bonds	414,067,300
Total coin bonds	$1,901,424,600
Lawful money debt	26,035,000
Matured debt	30,487,097
Legal tender notes	357,696,471
Fractional currency	45,179,690
Coin certificates	35,284,780
Total without interest	2,376,519,398
Total debt	$2,391,073,379
Total interest	43,553,780
Cash in Treasury, coin	104,573,199
Currency	14,378,199
Total in Treasury	131,326,398
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,197,747,440
Decrease during the month	12,588,088
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interests payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	14,623,360
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,617,152
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,006,718

A supplementary public debt statement, which will be issued to-morrow, shows the decrease in monthly interest charges since March, 1869, to be $1,789,540.

Payments made from the Treasury by warrants during April were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous expenses, $4,134,995.2; war, $2,000,943; navy, $1,442,943; interior pensions and Indians, $655,282; $8,442,073. The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal of public debt.

THE MORMONS.

Prisoners Released Under the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States—Territorial Officials Recognized.

SALT LAKE, April 30.—The Third District Court was opened this morning by the Territorial Marshal instead of the United States Marshal. Judge Strickland announced that, since the decision of the Supreme Court, he would recognize the Territorial Marshal and Attorney as executive officers of the Court. Assistant Attorney High presented a certified copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Engelbrecht case, and in conformity with the ruling therein, that the manner of drawing the grand jury since September, 1870, was illegal, moved leave to enter a *nolle pros.* as to the indictments found in that time, and that the prisoners be released. The court ordered the *nolle pros.* entered and that the prisoners be turned over to the Territorial Marshal, to be released during the day unless steps were taken to retain them. The number that is to be set at liberty is forty-five, including twenty-four for murder, five for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, two for adultery, three for polygamy. During the day the court also ordered the transfer from the United States Marshal to the Territorial Marshal of some forty persons charged with various crimes, who are not yet indicted.

Severe Storm at Burgettstown, Pa.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA., May 1, 1872.

A terrific storm of wind and rain visited this place about fifteen minutes after eleven o'clock a. m. to-day, demolishing the house of John Shaw. The inmates, though escaping with their lives, were more or less injured.

The roof of Smith & Co.'s saw mill, adjoining their extensive planing mill, was taken off. It was lifted from forty to sixty feet into the air and carried quite a distance, striking on end in front of Morrow and Lowrie's dwelling, when it was dashed against the house doing considerable damage.

The Union School House, containing some one hundred or more scholars, was badly shaken, and fears were entertained that the structure would be demolished, but luckily the wind abated and the inmates were all saved.

Considerable other damage has been done but we are not sufficiently informed as to its nature. Numbers of buildings in the vicinity were so badly wrecked by the storm that they are considered hardly safe for future occupancy. Since the storm we have been visited with frequent showers of rain, which is doing a great deal of good, as it is about the first rain of any account we have had this spring.

THE REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Wills Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted During the Month of March.

Following is Register Gray's business for the past month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Hugh Quin	William Quin.
Elisa Schindle	Thomas Schindle and David Schindle.
George Schade	S. Wilson, Esq., Gertrude E. Schade and Christian F. Schade.
Margaret Lyon	John J. Miller.
John Holliday	Adam Holliday.
Henry W. Long	Thomas Long and A. M. Slather, Esq.
James Chambers	Esq. Chambers and David M. Chambers.
Philopena Ihmsen	Gerhard Ihmsen.
Margaret Griffin	Graham Scott, Sam'l Griffin and Robert Welsh.
E. r Corbitt	Robert Welsh.
Zachary Fowler	Joseph W. Fowler.
Abraham Weiser	Michael Weiser and George Weiser.
Thomas D. Golding	William Bond and Julian G. Golding.
Louis Diedelberg	Chas. K. Diedelberg and Frederick G. Diedelberg.
Frederick Ruch	Jas. T. Ferson.
Maria E. Fuehs	John Anderson.
Joseph Whitehead	Wm. Phillips.
Richard C. Beaty	Samuel J. Wainwright.
Wm. McKim	Thomas Jones and John Barnett.
Christian Birner	Owen Foley.
Edward Barrett	Owen Foley.
Jacob Dickman	Wm. J. Ford and Robert Boyle.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Henry J. Moorhead	Henry J. Moorhead.	$ 500
John Cowden	John V. Scott	70
David Parker	Henry Parker	700
Catherine McNeelan	Frederick Reuter	1,800
Theodore R. Ewers	Theodore Ewers	1,000
Catherine Dolan	John S. Hofmansbeck	600
Mary Crozer	Mary Crozer	1,000
Wm. Gilchrist, Jr	James Wallace	4,000
Philip Bailey	Henry Bailey	1,000
R. G. Hammell	Nannie H. Hammell	40,000
Thomas Irwin, c. s.	Mrs. Maggie C. Kelly	600
James Irwin, c. s.	Allen Irwin and Robert Aschenwood	600
James McIntosh	Hannah McIntosh	600
Scottie Miller	Thomas Tyler	100
Julia F. Wellman	Marshall W. Wellman, Jr.	4,000
Alexander Berryhill	Henry Klemm	1,000
Margaretha Klemm	Henry Klemm	1,200
Wm. McMorgan	Jas. B. Negley	1,500
A. G. McQuaid	J. A. McQuaid	1,500
Patrick McKenna	Thomas McKenna	1,000
Thomas Boswell	Thomas Boswell, Jr	1,000
Andrew Boyd	Andrew Boyd	1,000

BEHOLD how beautiful is liberality; The New Orleans *National Republican* states that a Liberal Republican call has been in circulation for signatures in that city for several days past, and that night and morning the active and patriotic politan police, numbering some five hundred ment, have been called up by their captains like squads of soldiers, when, after this liberal call had was read to them like an army order, they were "liberally" informed that they must sign it if they expected to retain their positions. What a fine prospect is in store for men of independent political opinions should this same "liberal" policy succeed in "redeeming the nation!"

GENERAL BROWNE, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, made a good point the other day when, in answer to a question whether he was in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing the existence and authority of the Deity, he replied that the Republican party had already put God in the Constitution by recognizing the rights of His creature, man, and that there was therefore no necessity for any amendment of the character proposed. His interlocutor did not press him further.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1872.

The month opens with favorable weather. The much needed rain is falling and the revivifying effect of spring is felt in trade circles. The Wood street merchants report a good delegation of buyers from out of town, who are here to supply the country retail trade.

—Circulation has returned from the channels into which it was diverted by the annual settlements of the country in April, and bank balances are well up to the mark usual at this season of the year. The reports of the National banks now being published, will bear favorable comparison with the last statement, and show a healthy condition of affairs.

—Eastern exchange is still scarce, and we hear of none of the banks wishing to give it away.

—We note sales of Connellsville 7s at 95; Valley 7 30s at 94½; Allegheny 6s at 90, and Connellsville 6s, Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and interest. Pennsylvania Railroad stock closes weak at 60¾.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	118
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	116
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	114¼	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110½	110½	110¾
New 5s	111½	111¾	111¾
Funded	112½	112½	112¾
Currency 6s	116½	116½	116¾

Ex-coupon.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	105
Central Pacific Railroad	107
Currency Bonds	116½

—Clew's monthly circular, speaking of the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates, has the following pertinent remarks: "The national bank notes issued concurrently with the retirement of the certificates, have only very partially filled their place, inasmuch as they are not available as a reserve, but in the ordinary course of business, while the certificates, being counted as a part of the lawful money reserves, afford a basis for loans to four times their amount. The calling in of several millions of these obligations has consequently very largely cut off present lowness of the legal tender line, and has necessitated a sharp contraction of the loans, the former consequence being very unfortunate to the banks and fatal to speculation on the money market, while the latter is a direct injury to the business of the country. Under these circumstances, it becomes a serious question whether Congress should not adopt a law suspending arbitrary redemptions of the certificates, while allowing additional issues of national currency to be made available under the present 10 per cent. reserve act of 1870. If the contraction of the basis of banking resources to be continued throughout the year at the rate at which it was carried on in 1871, it would seem inevitable that very important embarrassment to business must result; for in every instance in which legal tender contraction has been attempted, serious disturbance of the money market has immediately followed.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 1, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Erie	24½	24½	24½	24½		
West'n Union Tel.	76½	76½	76½	76½		
Quicksilver	43	43	43	43		
Pacific Mail	75	75	75	75		
Adams Express	69	69	69	69		
Wells, Fargo Ex	84	84	83			
American Express	74	74	74	74		
New York Central	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
N. Y. Central scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Erie	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Michigan Central	115	115	115	115	115	115
Michigan Southern	95½	97	97	96½	96½	96½
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Alton	94½	94	94	94	94	94
Do. preferred	118	118	118	118	118	118
Pittsburgh	61½	61½	61½	61	60½	60½
Ft. Wayne	97	97	96½	96½	96½	96½
Wabash	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Do. preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Fort Wayne	97	97	96½	96½	96½	96½
Ohio and Miss	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton	117½	118	117			
Do. preferred	118	118	118			
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Boston, H'ford & E	5	5	5	5	5	5
Boston	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
New Jersey Central	109½	109½	109½	109½		
Union Pacific	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½

	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Tennessee State bonds	63	63
North Carolina, old	37	37
South Carolina, July	37	37
South Carolina, April	37	37
Missouri sixes	90	90

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59½
Lehigh Valley	61
Lehigh Navigation	26
Catawissa	15
Oil Creek & Alley'n	42¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. & Reading	61
Camden and Amboy	126
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Reading	93½

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 24.—The market remains quiet. There is more inquiry from manufacturers; if the wool that is in good condition, and for full prices can be had, other qualities are dull. Domestic fleece is attracting more attention, and some small lots that have been sold indicate a firm feeling, but the reduced stock prevents any extensive transactions. Pulled wools are heavy, but the demand is comparatively small, but the trade has been so light for some time past that holders reduced their rates, which has led to more business. Foreign wools are quiet; the advices from London continue unfavorable, which gives strength to the market, but buyers still refuse to purchase beyond present wants. Recent advices from California represent a firm feeling there, but the clip is coming in small amounts of business. The sales are 15,000 lbs X X Ohio at 80@85; 143 bales super pulled 75@80c; 10,000 lbs do do, 77½c; 5,000 lbs do do, 78c.

In combing wool, sales of 1,000 lbs native, 65c; 1,000 lbs unwashed do, 50c; 2,000 lbs Canada fleece, 70@72½c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market quiet for spot and futures. Printers refuse to buy for July and August at 8¾c. The manufacturers who have sold from July to January are anxious to sell at that price. The printers can print one-third more goods than dark, which has enabled them to keep up with the supply of goods. When they commence on dark work the starting of the new mills in Fall River and other places will give them a good supply. Although there are no gray goods on the market, there are plenty of prints for the demand. The stock of gray goods last week were mostly by printers. The following are the sales for the week:

2,000 pieces, 64x64, extra, spot cloths, 9½c.			
15,000	"	64x64, extra, spot cloths, 9¾c.	
5,000	"	64x64, common, spot cloths, 9¼c.	
1,500	"	64x64, best second, spot, 8¾c.	
2,000	"	64x64, seconds, spot, 8½c.	
25,500 pieces.			

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872.

REMARKS.—The heavy rains falling to-day had the effect of lessening the volume of trade. We make a number of changes in our quotations, among them are apples, green and dried, butter, cheese, country lard, eggs, dried beef, bacon, straw, and sweet potatoes and hay. Other articles are unchanged in price. The market continues active in all departments.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,668	3,986	7,654
Apples, bbls	695	582	1,277
Cheese, boxes	915	794	909
Corn, sacks	6,540	41,62	10,692
Wheat, sacks	3,064	3,296	6,450
Barley, sacks	585	1,715	2,300
Rye, sacks	1,995	807	2,013
Oats, sacks	1,237	8,814	13,905
Butter, packages	264	405	669
Bacon, pieces	5,970	2,800	8,770
Bacon, tierces	1,259	219	448

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for April for the past four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Flour, bbls	26,561	17,987	11,264
Apples, bbls	3,023	5,057	2,633
Cheese, bxs.	4,469	3,864	1,644
Corn, sacks	16,198	8,547	11,483
Wheat, sacks	6,459	17,261	13,845
Barley sacks	2,300	5,765	9,353
Rye, sacks	11,168	4,580	5,719
Oats, sacks	33,905	19,174	9,393
Butter, packages	723	1,092	1,090
Bacon, pcs	8,614	7,176	3,837
Bacon, tcs		1,171	919

Below will be found the wholesale rates for the different articles quoted, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts light; sales of 200 bbls at $3 per bbl. Prices are a shade better, and we quote common at $3 00@3 50; choice $5 00@6 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Selected dull and prices nominal; prime, per gallon, 70a75c; half gallon pails per dozen $5 50.

ASHES—The market is quiet, with sales as follows: Soda ash, common, 5¾a5¾c; refined 6¾a7c; nitrate soda, refined, 5c; nitrate of potash, 7¾a8c; pearls, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BEANS—The stock on hand is light, and prices are firm. We quote prime white navy at $2 80a3 00 per bush.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35c; common 30a35c per lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a2 50 per doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal 4-lb cans $1 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Under cover reports are still the warm weather, butter is declining in price, and the highest "notch" commanded to-day for choice roll, in good order, was 28a30c per lb; prime 23a25c; choice, packed, 20a22c; grease 8a9c. Receipts 50 pkgs.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Rules firm at tierces. With the exception of dried beef, which has advanced 1c per lb, we have no changes to note in prices. Following are the figures at which actual sales are made: Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain do 8c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8¾c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; canvassed clear pork at $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10c; do buckets 11c.

CIDER—There is a fair demand for XXX at $15; clarified $12a14; other brands $9a12.

CANDLES—There is a more active demand, with sales stearine, 14 ounces, at 13¾c; oil winter, 16c; sperm, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 80a6 00.

CRACKERS—Best brands Boston 10c; butter 7¾c; cream 22c; 12¾c; 12½ and 13c; pilot 7c; extra pilot biscuit 12½c; soda 7¾c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 13c. Excise crackers quoted at 1c per pound more than 1c; butter 1c; cream 21c; fruit 12c; ginger snaps 12c; ginger cakes 12c; lemon 12c; Scotch 12c; soda 7c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 9c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of 50 bbls Cape Cod at $12 00@12 00 per bbl; 200 bbls Jersey at $10 00@12 00 per bbl; 50 bbls Cape Cod at $12 00@12 00 per bbl; 50 bbls Cape Cod at $12 00@12 00 per bbl; 50 bbls Cape Cod at $12

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE intelligence which reaches us from England of trouble in the International Society, and the secession therefrom of a number of its most prominent members, is not at all surprising. At a late meeting in London the officers of the Society were charged to their faces with conduct of the most insulting and dictatorial character, with the misappropriation of funds collected from the working classes, with resorting to unfair proceedings in order to procure their election as paid secretaries or other stipendiaried officers, and with a number of other grave offenses, the half of which were not needed to prove that the practical workings of the Society are more tyrannical and unjust than the worst of the existing systems which it has announced its purpose of displacing. Some of the seceding members state that in no have declared that they had no idea before they joined that it was possible for a society to exist in which such naked despotism could be attempted to be exercised by one man over another. Let the workingmen of this country take warning accordingly.

A CAREFUL estimate having shown that of three hundred and thirty delegates elected by seventeen States to the Philadelphia Convention, only thirteen are Federal office holders, those journals which have hitherto stigmatized that convention as a prospective gathering of mere politicians enjoying the patronage of the Administration, and that consequently independent men are driven off to look for opportunity elsewhere, now shift their ground of attack and intimate that if office-holders have not as a rule been selected delegates to the nominating convention, "it is only because of their hope to give the affair the appearance of an unshackled demonstration." It is difficult to conceive of anything at once more ludicrous and more contemptible than the utterly reckless malignities of *this class of papers* as they are driven from one untenable position to another. Confound them as you will—lay bare their unveracities to the bone—bray them in a mortar with the heaviest pestle, yet will neither their habit of foolishness nor of falsehood depart from them. There are several reasons for regretting that the punishment of the ducking-stool has gone out of fashion, and some persons consider this incurable propensity for evil imputation to be among them.

THAT Pennsylvania in October will be the Presidential battle ground, no one acquainted with the past will pretend to deny. Whichever party carries the State then will carry the country in November. The truth is inexorable. Republicans must accept it and prepare to act accordingly. That the Democrats will do it is entirely evident. The New York *World's* Philadelphia correspondent presents the case in the following clear light:

"If Pennsylvania casts a majority of her votes for Hartranft in October she will do the same for Grant in November, and will carry the close States of Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, New York, Oregon and West Virginia, with their seventy-three votes, over to Grant. While, on the other hand, if her October election goes against the Republicans, her majority in November will be still larger against Grant, and the close States of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Nebraska, Illinois and Wisconsin, with their fifty-five votes, and probably those in her twenty-two, will be cast against Grant and for the successful opposition."

This view, presented for the instruction of Democrats and to animate them to extraordinary exertions, is equally instructive to Republicans. The central fact is brought home to them with a force that must carry conviction, that dissension with the Democracy cannot be indulged without sacrificing GRANT and passing the government into the hands of the Democratic party. Republicans of Pennsylvania! choose your course.

TO THE many letters which have been written by eminent men in various representative walks of life expressive of regret that our case against the Great Britain should have been referred by the introduction of claims for remote or contingent damages, another is now added by ELIHU BURRITT, whose distinguished and life-long endeavors to inaugurate between nations a better mode of arbitrament than that of the sword, entitle his views to the most respectful consideration. In common with JOHN BRIGHT and THOMAS HUGHES of England, and with CHARLES SUMNER, HORACE GREELEY, and other eminent jurists of this country, he holds that with Great Britain's expressions of regret all questions of the past should at once have lapsed, and believes that England will never consent to the entertainment of the question of consequential claims by the Geneva Arbitrators. Mr. BURRITT characterizes the introduction of these claims as "overreaching folly," and estimates that they are costing the two nations at least twenty millions of dollars weekly, in their effect upon trade, stocks and all those multitudinous sensitive interests that derive their life from permanent public confidence. The opinion everywhere seems to be gaining ground that it would have been far better and wiser if these claims had never been presented, and the letter of Mr. BURRITT will be likely to still further increase and strengthen this impression.

IN his last annual message to Congress, President GRANT, cautious as he is in recommending measures to the attention of that body, rightly believing that it is the duty of the legislature rather than the Executive to originate schemes for the amelioration of law, so far departed from his habitual reserve as to recommend to its consideration certain measures, among them that of a general amnesty for political offenders. He said:

"I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office, merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing and character. * * It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas consistent with the principles established, and defend their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and of the ballot in those entertaining different political convictions."

The session of Congress is now rapidly drawing to an end. The House long ago passed an amnesty measure of quite a liberal character, and it is respectfully suggested that if the friends of the President in the Senate have any real regard for the party whose policy they assume to dictate, they will at once bring their petty wranglings and long speechings to a close, and enact the recommendations of the Executive and the wishes of the people into law.

SEVERAL months ago, in the course of some observations concerning the subject of prison reform, we stated that an International Prison Congress, in which the United States and the principal countries of Europe were to be represented, would be held in London during the coming summer. The date of the assembling of the Convention has been fixed for the third of July. The object of the meeting is to review the various systems at present in existence for the punishment of criminals and the repression and prevention of crime, and to consider what measures of revision and reform are called for by the advancing civilization and humanitarianism of the age. We advert to the matter for the sake of suggesting that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should be represented in the occasion. The delegates from a number of States will, it is understood, be present, some of them from Commonwealths far less important than our own in population, resources, and the various elements which enter into the complex sociology of the time. Our Western Penitentiary has, of late, been managed upon a system considerably in advance of the methods employed in some other States, and it would seem desirable that some one connected with it or familiar with its rules and their workings should be present at the conference in question. Much interesting and valuable information would undoubtedly be obtained—perhaps, also, some might be imparted.

A NUMBER of weeks ago, in making some reference to the revised Constitution of Switzerland, which is to be submitted to the people of the various cantons for ratification or rejection on the twelfth of the ensuing month, we said that its adoption would be a decided triumph of the principle of centralization as contradistinguished from the isolated freedom, so to speak, in which the several cantons of that Republic have heretofore dwelt; remarking, further, that as civilization advances, the autogamy of nations becomes a matter of much greater need and moment than the preservation of the special peculiarities of their constituent parts. A similar view is, we observe, entertained by a somewhat noted English writer in a late work entitled "Thoughts Upon Government." Mr. ARTHUR HELPS, the author, maintains that the opinion that as civilization advances there will be less and less need for government "is delusive and wrong," holding, on the contrary, that the manifold complications which attend the forward movement of the race carry with them a constantly increasing demand for the exercise of more and more centralized governmental power. Mr. HELPS reinforces his abstract argument with a number of concrete illustrations drawn from modern civilization; and, while admitting that what is called a "paternal government" should not unreasonably interfere with the individual, or do anything which tends to dwarf his powers of action and of self-improvement, yet if, on the other hand, it neglects to do that which cannot be done by its children, he argues that it cripples the well-being and stunts the growth of the nation. Before the Cincinnati Convention proceeds to denounce the "centralizing tendency" of the administration, therefore, it is respectfully suggested that it pause long enough to consider whether in so doing it is not arraigning civilization itself. This being a progressive movement by progressive men, we barely suggest that they should not put themselves in antagonism with the latest progressive idea.

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

In one year from to-morrow, or on the first of May, 1873, the great Exposition of Vienna will be opened to continue open until the first of November. The mere announcement of the great enterprise heretofore made in the American newspapers has apparently excited little popular interest, and even the notice taken of it in Congress perhaps seemed rather a becoming courtesy or a decent formality than an act of direct practical importance to the industrial and economical advancement of the country. This, however, is a mistake or misapprehension. The World's Fair at London and the Universal Exposition at Paris were undoubtedly grand achievements, which have been followed by valuable results, and the impression so common that they cannot be surpassed may appear to have some foundation, in view of the position and resources of the two mighty nations which took the lead in thus distinguishing their capitals. And yet it is not unlikely that the Vienna exposition of next year is destined to surpass, at least in some respects, all preceding exhibitions of the kind. Though the French Government has declared that on account of its peculiar situation it can officially take no part in the display, French industry and art will no doubt be duly represented through the zeal and enterprise of individuals. The other countries of Western Europe, Italy, England, Belgium, etc., are known to be deeply interested in the subject, and to be already occupied with extensive and systematic preparations for making the best possible appearance on the scene of peaceful inter-national rivalry. As was to be expected, the German race especially, everywhere in Europe, look forward with the liveliest interest to the pacific conflict, and are doing their utmost to secure a creditable share in its awards. In the new German Empire an Imperial Commission has been appointed to regulate and secure the most complete representation of German arts, industry and productions at Vienna, and in order to effect this object in a manner worthy of it and of the Empire, the Commission has made a recommendation certain to be carried out, that the expenses incurred by a participation in the Exposition shall be defrayed from the Imperial treasury. As a matter of course, the Austrian authorities are working with well-directed energy to make the affair a success, and in the list of the patrons appear the names of some of the various races of the composite empire regard each other, and the consequent difficulty in satisfying the pretensions of each, it is fully expected that the display of their manifold productions will be very remarkable. One cause of the extraordinary exertions which the Germans are putting forth in behalf of the Exposition, is the well-grounded expectation of finding a fresh and well-filled market for their commercial intercourse between Germany and the East. Indeed, the most novel and in every sense attractive feature of the Vienna spectacle, will be such a display of oriental arts and industry, and such a representation of the multitudinous nationalities of Asia as have never before been seen in Europe. Russia from the first has evinced great interest in the Fair, and the Asiatic as well as the European portions of the empire will be represented. Egypt will do her best to appear well. The Turkish government, besides appropriating large sums of money for the purchase of articles to be exhibited, has assigned four millions of piasters to pay general expenses accruing from the enterprise. The Persian government has issued an appeal to its subjects, inviting them to take part in the exposition and permitted to export articles for the purpose without paying the customary tariff. An appeal and decree of like purport were some time ago issued by the government of China to all the people of that vast empire, who are expected to take full advantage of the opportunity to make the nations of the West acquainted with their arts and manufactures.

It may, we suppose, be assumed as certain that the people of the United States will not fail to look after their own interests at this great exposition of art and industry. There can be little doubt that the Vienna exposition will afford an opportunity of making known some American products and inventions to immense areas of population and territory, in which they are at present quite unknown. The East having begun to move, may soon be expected to move rapidly, and it would be foolish for us to neglect so fair a chance of of taking part in in its progress from the West also. Even eastern Europe is still imperfectly or not at all furnished with some of the labor saving machinery which America is best able to provide. But to whatever extent, greater or less, Americans may desire to have their works and productions represented at Vienna, it is certain that as the curiosity of the exposition becomes known, ever greater numbers of them will resolve to visit the Austrian capital as spectators of what will probably be the most wonderful spectacle of various interest ever exhibited. Besides the features of novelty already mentioned, we must say that the building—which we have not time now to describe—will be a great curiosity in architectural investigation, and that the mere scientific arrangement of the objects on exhibition will be better worth seeing than that American scene which JEFFERSON declared was worth a voyage across the Atlantic.

THE ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY.

Government has lately, through the coast survey, assumed the task of fixing with precision the geographical positions of the capitals and principal cities of the States, and in the prosecution of this work, the telegraph has been extensively employed to determine distances by longitude from the Cambridge Observatory. Cambridge is, and will probably always remain, the principal astronomical station of the continent, but as the liability of telegraphic signals to interruption increases with the length of wire employed, the management of the survey has been led to consider the expediency of taking some observatory in the middle States as a new point of departure, and then establishing the positions of the western cities primarily by reference to this nearer standard.

The point selected for this experiment is the Allegheny Observatory, whose acceptance of the invitation to associate itself with this national work, was promptly given. For some time past there have been preparations there for telegraphic exchanges with Austin, Texas; from Pittsburgh to which point, signals from the Observatory clocks are now being nightly transmitted by the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

This determination of the position of the capital of Texas, has been attended with unusual difficulties from the length of the circuit which, with the windings of the route in going and returning, is over 3,000 miles, and is among the very longest hitherto so used; but the interchanges are now proceeding with gratifying regularity, the beats of the observatory clock being received in that remote city with the same clearness as in the railroad station and other points of Pittsburgh.

That the position of our own observatory has been fixed with great precision in reference to Cambridge and Greenwich we have before had occasion to mention to our readers, and that the work has been done with an effectiveness which now permits Pittsburgh to be treated as a standard position, from which others are in time determined, we are glad to infer, from the evidence its adoption in the present survey, by the National Survey, affords.

The operations are necessarily prolonged from the extreme accuracy aimed at, which we can best convey an idea of by stating that the final distance of the capital of Texas from Pittsburgh, as derived by astronomical methods (and which will be entirely independent of the sinuous route of the telegraph for fifteen hundred miles), will be fixed with an error not likely to exceed a hundred yards in the whole distance.

The Director of the Observatory, Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, from whom we have learned the facts which form the subject of this article, requests us, in mentioning the liberality with which the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been gratuitously furnished for the occasion by its managers, to express his acknowledgments for the courtesy of its Superintendent here, C. O. ROWE, Esq., under whose sanction the aid rendered by the employees of the Pittsburgh office, and particularly the attention and skill of the Superintendent of the operating room—Mr. D. FLEMING—have been instrumental in securing a gratifying success in the determination which the Observatory is just completing for the government.

THE COMMON GOOD AND THE COMMON DANGER.

For the present high state of prosperity with which the country is blessed credit is due to General GRANT's administration. At no previous period in our history has there been anything like it. Every department of industry is profitably employed, thrift and progress are seen on all hands, and the prospect to all classes is in the highest degree encouraging—a state of things to which the supporters of the administration can appeal for the approval of the nation. Were the opposite the real state of the case, were it true that business was depressed, labor idle or half rewarded, and the prospect a gloomy one, then surely would the country from one end to the other resound with appeals for the overthrow of General GRANT's administration as the author of it all, and on all hands would be heard the demand for a change as the only relief possible. Nor would the supporters of the administration find it an easy thing to do to resist these appeals or show why the demand should not be granted. But happily they are put to no such test. Prosperity filling all our larders, a reasonable people will accord to the administration the credit which is manifestly its due, and withdraw not their support. Not the sense of gratitude only will animate them, but the fully realized fact that what the country most needs now is stability and a steady keeping right ahead as it is going and has been going for the last three or four years, will instruct them in their duty to resist every change and stand firm as by their own interests for Gen. GRANT and his administration. The great interests standing in dread of change will resist the proposition as a present danger. Stability and prosperity go hand-in-hand. Any change involves risk, and no change is likely to be an improvement. Calamity might be the result. The thoughtful classes know well how to reason on this subject. It will occur to them that there can be no change that will not restore the Democrats to power. The enemies of the present policy—the policy which has given us all this prosperity—will be the victors. In their ranks are to be found the repudiators—for repudiation, though dormant, is not dead—the foes to our monied institutions, whose natural hatred to values will break out again, and perhaps with a dangerous accession of power,—these and a score of affiliating influences will have possession of the government in case there is a change in the administration. Do we want this? Can we afford to run any such risk? Does not, rather, the personal interest, the instant desire appealing alike to the feeling of selfishness as well as the loftiest patriotism, draw all alike who have a stake in the country, who see something better and more valuable in government than the mere possession of office—the great mass of the people, in fact, to a common ground of action in support of GRANT, for the continuance of the prosperity we now have and against the change which may prove a very Pandora Box?

THE WAY OF A "LIBERAL."

Referring to the thorough raking which the Cincinnati movement is undergoing at the hands of the Republican press, the New York *Tribune* complains that "some of the adherents of power charge it as a grievous sin against the present reform that the Democrats advocate it," and says they seem to consider it "better to countenance a Republican rogue than to tolerate a Democratic ally." That some members of the Republican party have been guilty of jobbery and peculation is not sought to be denied; but neither can it be disputed that the party, as a whole, has endeavored to be true to the interests of the whole nation—honest, economic and impartial, letting the peculations of the few upon its servers where found. It is likely that Mr. GREELEY will pass through our city in a few days on his way to the Cincinnati Convention, and it is respectfully suggested that he should tarry among us at least long enough to explain, in his new-born "toleration for Democratic allies," what he meant in 1851, when, in writing to a friend who had expressed surprise that the liberal and progressive portions of the country were acting and sympathizing with the Whig party of that day rather than with its great antagonist the Democratic party, he said:

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The heat was so intense at Adelaide, South Australia, last January, that business nearly ceased, sleeping became almost an impossibility, and even a cold bath was scarcely attainable, the water of the water-works being heated to seventy-nine degrees. For twelve days the mercury ranged in the day up to one hundred and eight degrees in the shade.

The *Journal de Rome*, in contradicting the report as to the dinner given by the Pope to the Prince and Princess of Wales, states that almost the only guest ever seen at the table of his Holiness is a black cat named Moretto. Moretto even enjoys sometimes the privilege of eating from the same plate as his master, and of being caressed by the august hand which dispenses so many benedictions. The cat is, indeed, so fond of the Pope that he runs impetuously when etiquette and ceremony necessitate a temporary separation. When the Pope celebrates mass or gives an audience Moretto is placed under lock and key for fear that he should suddenly make his appearance by his master's side.

The royal plate at Windsor, which is kept in a tolerably-sized room and an adjoining closet, is valued at £1,750,000. There is one gold service, formed by George IV., to dine one hundred and thirty guests. Some pieces were taken from the Spanish Armada, some brought from India, Burma, China. There are thirty dozen of plates each cost twenty-six guineas each plate. This is only a portion of the royal wealth of England in this item of domestic necessity. In the Tower of London are all manner of gold salt sellars, drinking cups, spoons, etc., which in value represent an additional million or so.

Mr. David Jones, of Jacksonville, Florida, has a rare curiosity in the shape of a miniature orange tree, grown from the seed, only seven months old, and advanced with a fully-developed blossom, containing within its pearly petals an embryo orange.

A Virginia City letter says: "Miners who go slow, have but little to say about their business, and are not eager to sell out, may be safely counted upon as doing a good thing in the way of making it pay. This class of people has increased in number considerably during the past year, and they make no hubbub."

The New York *Standard* will be discontinued May 1. John Russell Young, its nominal editor and proprietor, is going abroad as correspondent for the *Herald*. The *Standard* has sunk in two years fully $150,000, and General Butler, ex-Collector Murphy, Henry Clews and other stockholders refuse to venture any more money in the enterprise.

A peculiar malady has attacked several of the workmen of the new caisson of the East river bridge at New York. The air seems to have a depressing influence upon them, causing a weakness of the chest and stomach, with a strange quaking and giving way of the lower limbs. Two men died from its effects last week.

The Patent office has given notice that hereafter applications for registration of a trade-mark must contain a statement of what county the applicant is a native, and that an alleged invention must not before have been known and used by others in this country; and that it has fist been described in any printed book or other publication.

The Prime Minister of the Fiji Islands has gone to Australia for the purpose of negotiating a loan. Five years ago the islanders were cannibals and most of the Australians transported criminals.

A muskrat recently bored a hole through the dam of a large Massachusetts fish pond, and let several thousand of fine trout into the brook below, where for several days afterwards there was excellent fishing.

Reading a newspaper under difficulties has been arranged for by the Prince Bishop of Bolzano (Tyrol), who has forbidden his diocesans, under "pain of damnation," to read the